THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

VOL. XXII. TUESDAY, May 10, 1808. No. 1129.

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TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION FOR THE *PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.*

Two Dollars a Year—One Dollar to be piad at the time of subscribing, the other at the end of six months, if demanded. When the paper is sent by post, the postage must be paid, in addition to the subscription.

Advertisements, not exceeding a square, inserted three times for One Dollar, and every continuance after, 25 Cents. Those exceeding a square, in proportion. Persons sending advertisements are requested to note the number of times they wish them inserted.

☞ *Handbills, Blanks, and Printing in general, executed with neatness, accuracy and dispatch.*

JUST RECEIVED,
BY ANTHONY BEELEN,
Front-street, an additional supply of

PINK, buff and blue gingams,
Plaid silks, *Mantua* ribbons,
Callicoes,
Silk and cotton laces,
Muslins, of various description,
Sarcenets, leno and spider net vandykes,
Bedtickings,
Philadelphia, *Morocco*, plain and spangled kid slippers,
Split, straw and Leghorn bonnets and hats,
Gentlemen's beaver, castor, patent and water proof, and summer hats,
Room and entry paper hanging with bordering,
Ironmongery,
Olives, sweet oil, prunes, figs, &.
3000 lbs. best green coffee,
4 boxes white Havanna sugar,
3 boxes brown do. do.
A quantity of Long's sickles,
And a good assortment of Castings.
All which he will sell low for Cash.
Pittsburgh, *May* 2, 1808.

Pittsburgh, April 27, 1808.

Regimental Orders.

THE 141st Regiment of Pennsylvania Militia will meet, to be trained and exercised, on Airs Hill, south east of the town, at 10 of the clock in the forenoon of Tuesday the 10th of next month.

As a court to hear and determine appeals for the current year, Captain Osborne, Lieutenant Byers and Lieutenant Black, will preside in the first Battalion, and will meet at the Turk's Head in Wood street, at two o'clock in the afternoon of Monday the 23d of next month. And Captains James Irwin and Chaplin and Lieutenant M'Gunnigle, will preside in the 2d Battalion, and will meet at the house of Robert Spencer, in *Market* street, on the same hour and day.

WM. WILKINS, *Lt. Col.*
141*st Reg. Pa. Ma.*

P. SHIRAS,
SURGEON DENTIST,
Will leave Pittsburgh positively on the 20th instant. He may be consulted, until that time, at Mr. Spencer's Inn.
May, 2, 1808.

Mr. PIES's
RESPECTS to his friends and former patrons—He intends teaching Dancing another half quarter this season. For former patronage he is highly thankful, and hopes to deserve farther favours. His School will recommence on Wednesday morning the 27th April, 1808.
Pittsburgh, April 25, 1808.
P. S. No spectators will be admitted except parents or guardians of pupils.

Strayed or Stolen from the subsciber, living in Pitt township, Allegheny county, a Bay HORSE, nine or ten years old, fourteen hands high, the off hind foot white, with some saddle marks.
JAMES CAVETT.
Frichman's mill.
April 5, 1808.

FOR SALE,
LOT No. 312, in the Town of Mercer, fronting on the Public Square and Strawberry alley, on which is erected and well finished, a good two story square log House. The situation is pleasant and well calculated for business, being directly in front of the public buildings, now erecting.
For terms apply to the subscriber in Pittsburgh, or John Findley, esquire, in Mercer.
J. B. OLIVER.
April 25, 1808.

Came to plantation of the subscriber, living on the Bank of the Ohio river, four miles from Pittsburgh, some time ago, a Red and White spotted COW, has a half crop off her right ear, and two slits in it. At present she has a young calf. The owner is desired come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away.
ANDREW JACK.
April 30, 1808.

NOTICE.
PROPOSALS for building a Bridge across Chartiers creek, at the fording below Baldwin's mill, will be received at the Commissioners Office in Pittsburgh, until Monday the 6th of June next.
JAMES SAMPLE, JOHN DARRAGH, WM. M'CANDLESS, } Commissioners of Allegheny County.
April, 25, 1808.

HARPER & WILKINSON,
At the corner of Third & Market streets,
Have received an elegant assortment of
MUSLINS,
consisting of figured and plain
Leno, Cambricks, Jaconetts, Book,
India Mulls, &c.
Also a quantity of
SCOTCH CAMBRICKS.
Pittsburgh, *April* 18, 1808.

FOR SALE,
TWO HOUSES, situate in Liberty street, near Fort Fayette,—one is a two story frame, the other log—well finished and convenient. They will be sold on reasonable terms, either together or separate.
To be Let, on ground rent, half the Lot, being 60 feet front on Penn street, and the usual depth back. For terms apply to the subscriber, living on the premises.
MARY NEALOW.
Pittsburgh, April 2d, 1808.

New-York State Lottery
Positively commences Drawing in the City of New-York on the
First Tuesday in April next.
Payment of Prizes guaranteed by the State Legislature.

HIGHEST PRIZES.

1 Prize	of	$25,000
1	of	10,000
2	of	5,000
4	of	2,000
7	of	1,000

and a very considerable number of inferior prizes. Less than two blanks to a prize. Prizes payable thirty days after the Drawing is completed, and (not like most Lotteries) will continue on demand for some years after the Drawing.

TICKETS,
HALVES, QUARTERS, & EIGHTHS,
For Sale, in a variety of Numbers, at
G. & R. WAITES
Truly fortunate Lottery Offices,
No. 64 & 38 *Maiden Lane, New-York,*
At the following prices,

Whole Tickets,	$ 7 50
Half ditto,	3 75
Quarter ditto,	2 00
Eighth ditto,	1 00

But will advance as the Drawing approaches. Distant adventurers, by inclosing Bank Notes of any description, (post paid) will have Tickets and Shares forwarded to any amount, and the earliest advice sent them of their success (gratis.) Prize Tickets in any of the New-York Lotteries and late Baltimore Grand Lottery, taken in payment.

At *G. & R. WAITES* Offices in Baltimore was sold nearly all the capital prices in the last mentioned Lottery.

☞ Orders sent to G. & R. WAITES Office, corner of Market and Charles Streets, Baltimore, will be duly attended to.
March, 1808.

PHILADELPHIA, *April* 25.

From Belfast papers to March 19.

LONDON, *March* 2.—Letters from Gottenburgh by the last conveyance, state, that gen. Steding, brother to the late Swedish ambassador at the court of St. Petersburgh, has proposed a plan to the Swedish government, by which he pledges himself with 20,000 Swedish troops, to defend Finland against the invasion of 100 000 Russians.—This general's professional talents are much esteemed.

The captain of a vessel which has just arrived from a Dutch port, states the prevalence of a report throughout the continent, that Bonaparte is about to attempt the execution of his long promised object, the establishment of a king of Jerusalem, that the court of Constantinople will according to appearances, acquiesce in the plan. Possibly the currency of this rumor is at present promoted, merely with a view to facilitate the attainment of the loan, or loans which Bonaparte's agents have been for some time negociating.

March 3. *American Trade.*—A numerous meeting of the merchants and other inhabitants of Liverpool interested in the trade to America was held on Friday last in the town, in pursuance of a requisition for that purpose, when the late orders in council were taken into consideration. Mr. Rathbone detailed the various advantages this country derived from the American trade, stating that nearly 500 voyages were made from America to Liverpool alone, in the course of a year, in ships the burden amounted to more than 120,000 tons; that the amount of British manufactures annually exported to America was more than 10,000,000 a year; that the government derived from the Liverpool portion of the trade alone not less than 1,000,000 l. a year, and that the average due from America to this country, is not less than 12,000,000 l. the payment of which is now interrupted by the embargo in the ports of the United States. Mr. Rathbone next took a view of the American trade to the West-Indies, and stated the dependence of those Islands on America for provisions. He then adverted to the trade of America to the East-Indies and China, the exports to each of 500,000*l* in silver only, and the facility which this was admitted to give to the trade of our East-India company. Mr. R. concluded with lamenting the interruption of all these sources of revenue, and with exposing the mischievous effects of the late orders in council. He was followed by Mr. Richardson, Mr. Martin, and the chairman, Mr. J. Cropper; the last of whom added, that the supply of flax seed sent to Ireland, this year, was only 10,000 casks, whereas the usual annual supply was about 60,000. Two petitions against these orders, one to the lords and the other to the commons, were then agreed to.

March 5.—We learn by a letter from Vienna, that the Russian troops in Italy, who were under marching orders for Russia, have received counter orders in consequence of the emperor Napoleon finding it necessary that they should, for the present, remain in Italy.

According to accounts from Vienna and Holland, the British have taken possession of several islands in the Archipelago.

The members of the confederation of the Rhine have received orders to hold their contingents in readiness. It is conjectured they are to replace the French in Dalmatia, should they be obliged to march to India.

Ministers have refused to place the British squadron intended to act in the Baltic under the command of the king of Sweden. The army which is going to his assistance will be upon the footing of auxiliaries. The army which is preparing with creditable promptitude, will comprise twenty thousand men, and is to be followed by a considerable reserve. The king of Sweden has stipulated to co-operate with an active army of equal force in the field.

The ships destined for the Baltic are to sail immediately, under the command of sir J. Saumarez.

Talleyrand has undertaken another journey into Germany, the object of which remains secret.

A requisition has been sent to the committee presiding over the American trade, requesting a meeting to be called of all persons interested in American traffic, to take into consideration the present situation of that branch of commerce.

A letter from Dover says, they are persuaded there is some measure of preparation going on in France, which has occasioned an embargo; as, for several days, not a single vessel of any kind has come out of their ports.

March 8.—Private letters represent that France entertains some dissatisfaction at the conduct of Austria and Russia; and they even suggest the possibility of a renewal of hostilities. With the experiance of so many confederacies, this expectation could not cheer much. Bonaparte it is said, is gone to Bordeaux, from whence, it is expected he will proceed to Spain.

The Toulon squadron is said to have quitted that port on the 18th January, the day after the Rochefort squadron escaped from its harbor. Admiral Thornborough is stated to have immediately sailed in pursuit of the former, which had been seen off Malta on the 24th ult. The Archipelago was believed to be its place of destination; and with a view to obstruct its course, lord Collingwood was himself said to be going, with the rest of the fleet under his command, to take his station off Zante. Others however think with some probability, that it may be bound for Alexandria.

An article from Lubec states, that intelligence had been received from Riga, by an estafette, that Russia had declared war against Sweden.

A formidable army has already assembled in Spain, which is to be increased to 150,000 men. The Russians are said to be advancing in great force on Sweden, and various military operations are spoken of, indicating the restless spirit of the continental ruler, and the unhappy situation of the nations subjected to his controul.

To add to the distresses already experienced at Dantzic, a great part of that city was destroyed by fire on the 1st and 2d ult.

Letters from Gibraltar mention, that the seige will be commenced against that garrison. Bonaparte was expected at Madrid to make arrangements; for which service, the united forces of French and Spaniards to be employed, will amount to 150,000 men.

Several American vessels have been brought into Leghorn by French privateers, and there condemned as in the ports of France. That place, as well as Cevita-Vecchia and Anchona, according to rumours contained in the foreign papers, is to be united to the kingdom of Italy. The feeble protest of Pius VII, against the occupation of his territory by the troops of Bonaparte, probably refers to this

Expedition to Sweden—The preparations for the expedition are going on with great alacrity. The force will exceed that which went to Copenhagen. Among other regiments, the following are mentioned as destined for that service:

Lord Cathcart's reg. life guards, horse guards, blue, 1st and 2d dragoon guards, Scots Greys, 14th, 15th, and 17th light dragoons, a very large force of foot and horse artillery, 5th foot, 9th, do. 31st do. (2d bat.) 42d, or Royal Highlanders, (2d bat.) 71st Highlanders, 73d do. 74th do. 87th, or Irish heroes, (2d.) 92d, Gordon Highlanders, (second battalion.)

March 14.—The appraised value of the ships and stores brought from Copenhagen, amounts to 4,800,000*l*. Of this, 1,200,000*l*. are to be divided among the captors; the residue, we hope will be applied in aid of the public service. Lord Cathcart and Gambier will share about 40,000*l*. a-piece.

Government, it is said, is in possession of information, which leaves no doubt that the project of a march by land to India is contemplated by the government of France. During November, more than two hundred French officers passed Bussora, on their route to the Persian court. A French officer, distinguished as a Persian merchant, was lately apprehended at Lahore, and amongst other papers found in his possession, was a minute survey of the country from Herat to Candahar and Cahul.

Letters from Barcelona, confirm the news of the arrival of 10 000 French troops. The French are every where occupying the strong garrisons and places in Spain under one pretence or another, and are diffusing themselves all over the kingdom; and, it is said, they are to occupy all the seaports in Spain.

By letters from Lisbon we learn, that, on the 23d December, Bonaparte signed a decree, finally determining the fate of Portugal. It declares the throne of that kingdom abdicated by the family of Braganza, which is never more to reign; and that the kingdom of Portugal is henceforth to be considered as part of the dominion of France.

THE POPE'S PROTEST AGAINST BONAPARTE.

Notice of the Secretary of State, Cardinal Cassoni.

"His holiness Pius VII. being unable to conform to all the demands made on him by the French government, and to the extent required of him, as it is contrary to his sacred duties, and the dictates of his conscience; and being thus compelled to submit to the disastrous consequences which have been threatened, and the military occupation of his capital, in case he should not submit to such demands: Yielding, therefore, with all humility of heart, to the inscrutable determinations of the Most High, he places his cause in the hands of the Almighty; and being unwilling to fail in the essential obligations of guaranteeing the rights of his sovereignty, he has commanded us to protest, and formally protests in his own name, as in that of his successors, against any occupation whatever of his dominions, being desirous that the rights of the holy chair should remain, now and henceforward, uninjured and untouched. As the vicar on earth, of that God of Peace, who taught, by his divine example, humility and patience, he has no doubt but his most beloved subjects, who have given him so many proofs of obedience and attachment, will make it their peculiar duty to preserve peace and tranquility, private as well as public, which his holiness exhorts, and expressly commands; that, far from committing any excesses, they will rather respect the individuals of a nation, from whom, during his journey and stay in Paris, he received so many flattering testimonies of devotion and regard."

Rome, Feb. 2. 1808.

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

TUESDAY, May 10, 1808.

DIED, on Thursday last, Mr. JOHN IRWIN in the 56th year of his age. Mr. Irwin was a firm and zealous supporter of the principles of the American revolution—he entered the army at its earliest period, served under Gen. Montgomery at the siege of Quebec, and continued in it until his country became a free and independent nation.—He was esteemed as a brave, enterprising and intelligent officer, and, for his services, in more than one instance, received the approbation of General Washington.

For upwards of 20 years he has resided in this town, and has always sustained the character of an honest man, greatly respected by his neighbours, and beloved by his friends.

His remains were interred on Friday in the Presbyterian church-yard, with military and masonic honors, and attended by a greater number of citizens than we ever witnessed on any former occasion.

On Thursday, the 12th of March, a ball was extracted from the leg of Jacob Barnitz, Esq. Register and Recorder of the county of York, in this state, which he received at the taking of Fort Washington, in 1776.

A manufactory of gilt buttons is in complete operation at Waterbury, in Connecticut. They are equal in elegance and durability to those imported.

A very large Raven alighted on board the American ship Edward, lately arrived at Greenock from Savanna, when 900 miles from land. The captain had its wings cut, keeps it as a curiosity, and it feeds with the fowls.

Phil. Paper.

Between 20 and 30 Indians, of the Cherokee nation, arrived at Washington-city on Thursday last. Their avowed intentions in making this visit, their interpreter says, are in order to have a renewal of their treaty with the U. S. to obtain a division of their country into two districts, as they disagree among themselves relative to the division of their annuity from the U. S.—Among the number are nine principal chiefs, and two squaws.—*T. Am.*

More provisions, says a Savannah paper, have been shipped from Charleston, to St. Mary's in Georgia, and its neighbourhood, since the laying of the embargo, than had been for 5 years preceding; and there is very little doubt of the shipments from Savannah, to the same quarter, being proportionably equal. All the the flour which arrives here is immediately bought up and shipped to that quarter. Every vessel that arrives from the West Indies, brings accounts, that vessels laden with provisions are daily arriving there from the United States.—St. Mary's and its vicinity has become the deposit of the extraordinary supplies, on account of its being the most convenient to smugglers, who swell the list of these daily arrivals in the W. Indies.

COMMUNICATIONS.

Patriotism is a great thing; partiotism is in politics, what charity is in ethicks; it covers a multitude of faults, and is sure to gain great indulgence from good men in power; for instance, Mr. Cutts, a great patriot, (who dare doubt it, for he is a democrat, and besides he is Mr. Madison's own relation) Mr. Cutts, I say, being a great patriot, Mr. Madison's relation, &c. having a vessel, nearly loaded, in a certain port, to the southward, this said vessel belonging to a great patriot, Mr. Madison's relation, &c. has come within a certain embargo law, and has been of course confined in said port, to the great damage of said patriot, relation, &c. &c. Now this was a most cruel thing, and withal a very unforeseen thing. for surely the good representatives of the people never intended that a member of congress, one of themselves, a good democrat, &c. should be at all affected by this said embargo.—It was what novelists call a *situation;* and a very puzzling one it was too; but what can puzzle a good patriot long? Mr. Cutts is not to be puzzled; Mr. Cutts is a very modest man—now what does Mr. Cutts do? why Mr. Cutts, (being, as I said before, a very modest man) gets up, and proposes an amendment to the supplementary embargo law, just to suit his own case; and what do the brother members do? egad they voted for Mr. Cutts to a man, and the law was passed; Mr. Cutts' great modesty compelling him to vote first. Now if any of the merchants of the United States, particularly if they were not good democrats, had presented petitions to the same effect, if they were similarly situated, would they have been so much indulged? No! Why not? because they are not members of congress, not good democrats, not good patriots, and not relations of Mr. Madison. Ah! patriotism is a great thing, particularly if the possessor be a member of congress, and Mr. Madison's relation.

A very ingenious musician, and marvelous good composer, has caught the idea of setting to music certain lines from the New-York Evening Post, which I am in hopes will rival most of the modern English pieces of the pistachio species—the lines it seems were intended for a parody on the well known simple and beuatiful piece, "The house that Jack built."—Like the "four and twenty fiddlers" it presents a beautiful example of the *climax* in "words"—which tho' not mentioned by Blair, being of a very modern introduction, promises fair, under the auspices of the present jacobin writers and speakers, to usurp the place of the old *climax* in idea and sense. The piece alluded to is a mere enumeration of the different titles and collaterals of the embargo law—it really possesses poetical merit, and in the hands of Dr. Arne, would become a popular song, and rival his "Bo-Peep," or "Curly Locks, Curly Locks," which have so long and so deservedly been the delight of the fair sex. The composer has promised to have the piece finished this week, and I shall be able to present the amateurs with a short sketch of its merits, in the next paper.---The first line is beautiful—

This an act entitled an act, for laying an embargo.—This when read rightly, is poetry to a degree—for instance; but the scanning is peculiar; mark—

This is an act—entitled an act—for laying an—embargo! It would be needless to say more on this subject, at this time, as observations of this kind will be more apropos, when we come to speak of the musical part of the composition. I will just quote, for the satisfaction of readers, the last verse.

This is an act—supplementary to an act—entitled an act—supplementary to an act—in addition to an act—entitled an act—for laying an embargo!

Jemmy Sloan, in humble imitation of his brethren, has addressed a circular to the people of Jersey; it must be a precious morceau.—It seems Jemmy is exceeding sorry that he had any thing to do with the caucus for bamboozling the people; he declares he has done things he ought not to have done, and left undone many things which he ought to have done. We are sorry Jemmy begins to whine; as he is a good democrat, he ought to have stuck to his actions, right or wrong, and swore they were right; for this is real democracy. We are very much afraid, Jemmy is going to give another example of human frailty, and like Matt. Lyon, desert his party—for whenever a man begins to *confess* his faults, he must be loosing sight of jacobinism, very fast.

At a very numerous and respectable meeting of the friends of the constitution, at Lancaster, on the 20th ult. the following resolutions were adopted, without a single dissenting voice.

Adam Reigart, jr. Esq. was appointed chairman, and Samuel Bethel, secretary.

1. Resolved, That in the opinion of this meeting, the present situation of our public affairs is such as to excite the most anxious solicitude, and to claim the serious attention of all who have an interest in the safety and welfare of this country; or who participate in any manner, in its prosperity and honour. That by the adoption and long continuance of an embargo, with other prohibitory measures of the general government deeply affecting the trade and agriculture of the country, the people of the United States are greatly aggrieved. That these evils result from a policy destructive not only of the interests of the farmer, the merchant and the mechanic; but extensively injurious to all classes of our citizens.—That in the humiliating condition to which the people of the United States are reduced, by the adoption of measures not warrantable by a liberal and magnanimous policy, nor suited to produce the effects for which they were ostensibly designed,—well founded causes for alarm exist in the minds of all good men in Pennsylvania, respecting the threatining aspect of their own political affairs. A certain party in the state appear to be eagerly intent on wresting from the people their dearest privileges, by breaking down the most valuable of our republican institutions, and destroying the constitution itself, the barrier of our rights, civil and religious.

2. Resolved, That it is indispensibly necessary to the security of the best interests of the people, and the prosperity of the state, that the chief executive magistracy be placed in the hands of a man of known probity, talents, firmness and experience.

3. Resolved, That in the opinion of this meeting, the superior abilities, excellent disposition, unquestionable integrity and political acquirements of James Ross, Esq. of Pittsburgh, render him eminently qualified to fill the office of Governor of this Commonwealh—more especially in the present arduous conjuncture of our public affairs: and that he is entitled to the entire confidence of every friend to the constitution and the country; a confidence which can never be misplaced, when fixed on a man whose character entitled him to the friendship and esteem, and whose conduct obtained for him the approbation of the illustrious Washington.

4. Resolved, That we will, by all fair and honorable means in our power, strenuously support James Ross, Esq. at the ensuing election for Governor of this commonwealth.

5. Resolved, That this meetng consider the purity of elections to be essentially necessary to the preservation of republican freedom; and the absolute independence of the legislative, executive, and judicial departments—each of the other,—as being equally essential to a free government. That, therefore, they disapprove of a nomination, by members of the legislative body, of any executive officer, or others designed for public trusts, who are eligible by the people; considering nominations, so made, as tending to impair the electoral franchise.

6. Resolved, That it be recommended to such electors in the several townships of the county of Lancaster, as are favourable to the election of Mr. Ross, severally to elect township-committees, for the purpose of corresponding with the borough-committee.

7. Resolved, That deputies from such township-committees be requested to meet a deputation from the borough-committee, on Wednesday the 15th day of August next, for the purpose of selecting suitable candidates for the legislature, and of fixing on a ticket for electors of President and Vice-President of the United States.

8. Resolved, That the freemen in the several counties of this state, who are favourable to the election of Mr. Ross, be invited—and they are now respectfully invited---to communicate on the subject of forming an electoral ticket, with deputies from the Lancaster county committee; either by delegates who may be appointed to meet said committee, at Lancaster, on Saturday the 20th day of August next---or by letter addressed to the Secretary of this meeting,---or to any of the committee of correspondence named in the following resolution:

9. Resolved, That John Hubley, W. Hamilton, Mathias Barton, Adam Reigart, Jun. and William Kirkpatrick, be a committee of correspondence, for promoting the several objects of this meeting.

ADAM REIGART, Jun. Chairman.
S. BETHEL, Sec'ry.

PARIS, (Ken.) *April* 19.

On Thursday last we received intelligence by some gentlemen on their way from Natchez, that a party of the Creek nation of Indians, ten in number, on Sunday the 3d inst. attacked a crew of men trading up the Tennessee river in a perogue, fifteen miles above the mouth of Duck. The crew consisted of seven men mostly Kentuckians, commanded by capt Mortimer, of which two were killed, and three badly wounded: one of the men killed we are sorry to say, is Mr. Edward Porter, brother to capt. John Porter, of this place; the other was Mr. Hervy, of Mason county. Capt. Mortimer was wounded in four places, one of which was through the wrist.

From the information it appears there were no circumstances which could justify the attack. Some of the Indians went in a canoe to the perogue to buy powder and whiskey, and upon their being told there was none, they went off muttering, and were overheard to say in English, "*damn them they had some, for they smelt it.*" A young man which capt. Mortimer had hired on the Tennessee river, to assist in navigating the boat, told him, he knew some of the Indians, and that they had a spite against him, and if the captain did not put him on shore, they would probably kill the whole crew: he was accordingly landed: but the Indians ran down and fired on them, and continued the fire for several hundred yards down the river;—Mr. Hervy returned the only fire, after receiving his mortal wound The crew retreated to the mouth of Richland creek, where they buried our two unfortunate murdered countrymen in as decent a manner as their circumstances would admit.

A company of men was raised, and went in pursuit of the Indians, but had not overtaken them when these gentlemen left there. An express was likewise sent to their nation. One of the wounded it was thought would not recover

Mr. Helm, of Mason county, was one of the gentlemen who brought the intelligence, and received his information from Mr. Masters, one of the crew and brother-in-law to Mr. Hervy who was killed.

Mr. Helm further states, that as he passed through the Chickesaw nation, he was told that the Creek nation had determined to go to war with the whites, and that the sixth town of the Choctaws had joined them. A party of the Creeks had been in the Old-Town for some time, persuading the Chickesaws to go to war; and he was cautioned to take care of the Cherokees, as it was believed they would join the Creeks. When he arrived at the Cherokee nation, he found them holding their war-dance: their warriors wore red beads, carried knives, tomahawk and scalps, but offered no violence to any of his party. The Chickesaws appeared friendly, and said if the whites would send an army, they would assist to drive off the Creeks and Choctaws.

BALTIMORE, *April* 23.

Yesterday about the hour of 12, William Robinson, William Morris, Daniel Doherty, and Caleb Doherty, in fulfilment of the violated laws of the country, for the murder of Workner, were launched into awful eternity. The multitude assembled to witness their solemn exit was immense. The conduct of the culprits was decent and becoming. They were attended by clergy of different denominations, who administered necessary consolation to their departing spirits. They had nearly effected their escape a morning or too previous to their execution, by cutting the floor of their cell and burrowing under the prison wall. They were discovered by a centinel who fired and wounded Caleb Doherty in the groin.

The following address was read to the bystanders by Morris, one of the four convicts, a few minutes before his final exit:

Fellow Beings!—I am now about to make my exit from this world of wretchedness, into eternity.—If I leave any behind me, whose hatred and revenge against me has not yet ceased, I earnestly beseech them to bury them along with me. I have been accused and censured by many very unjustly—They have embibed sentiments against me since my confinement of a very intemperate and unreasonable kind—sentiments founded on no just grounds. I also beg those persons to banish those ungenerous sentiments, and believe me that I never meditated the life of, nor did I ever directly or indirectly, assist in the murder of any man—nor did I ever in all my life even suffer a sentiment of the kind to enter my mind. Those who I have injured in the world,—(as I have certainly injured some) I earnestly implore their forgiveness. I forgive at the same time all mankind for the many wrongs they have done me. I now bid this wretched world an eternal adieu, and with fervent hope of finding a better in the next. WILLIAM MORRIS

Morris appears to have been a man of some acquirements, of which some idea may be formed from a perusal of the two following letters found in his cell. The best of talents are often prostituted to the worst of purposes. The letters were found in his prison, by the gentleman who handed them to us for publication. His confession which will be shortly published, written by himself is additional testimony of his capacity and ability.

DUNGEON, April 20.

My dear Friend—I have perused your friendly address attentively—I have also read it to my unhappy fellow sufferers confined with me.

We all agree that it proceeded from a heart sincerely engaged for our welfare—We also agree in the important truths it contains. It has I do assure you afforded us more satisfaction than any thing we have received—Your good sense will acknowledge that any thing written must strike a much deeper impression on the mind, than any thing given verbally; because the former affords the mind an opportunity of re-perusing the admonition, and it, therefore, has a better scope for reflection.

It is true a verbal admonition gives force for the moment, but the mind and heart, to which it is addressed, particularly to persons in our situation, harrassed by so many distresses, cannot contain in memory the numberless exhortations we receive, which serve rather to perplex than edify. I would say much more, but my heart is full in reflecting upon eternity. Accept, I beg you, the gratitude and sincere esteem of myself, as also that of my fellow-sufferers, and be pleased to present the same to your beloved society.

WILLIAM MORRIS.

To W——

DUNGEON, April 19.

Dear Sir—Your own good sense and liberality will prevent you from attaching blame to me, and my fellow-sufferers, for endeavouring to rescue ourselves from the awful penalty that awaits us. We have put your *responsibility* in the balance with our *lives*. The latter greatly preponderates, to which you and all mankind I know must agree. We began our plan on Friday last—We had only two thirds of a razor blade and half of an old case knife, to execute our plan, both of which we found within a few feet of our window. There are men, whom, if they overtook us in our escape, we would meet our fate rather than hurt them, but except those particular persons, I believe we would all rather die in combat than suspended by a cord.

MORRIS.

N. B. We should have attempted our escape two nights since, only that we had heard that there were some endeavors making to rescue some one of us from death, for this reason we laid the matter over till this night, 20th.

MORRIS.

BOSTON, *April* 25.

A gentleman who came passenger in the British sloop of war Emulous, arrived here on Friday last in three days from Halifax, has furnished the following

Interesting abstract of News

That sir George Prevost had within a few days arrived at Halifax, and taken upon himself the civil and military government of Nova-Scotia.—Sir John Wentworth retired with a handsome pension:—That three regiments of 1000 men each, the 7th, 8th, and 23d, Welsh fusiliers, arrived with sir George—the 13th regt. which left England in company, had proceeded to Bermuda:---That there had been several recent arrivals at Halifax, from England, bringing London dates to the 19th March, six days later than before received:---That by those papers it appeared, that Bonaparte having drawn immense bodies of troops into Spain, had suddenly seized upon the arsenals and fortified towns.—That the commandant at Pampeluna (a frontier town of Spain) attempted to resist the entrance of 6000 French troops, but the city was immediately taken possession of by force:—That Bonaparte was expected to be in Madrid, in 12 or 14 days, when it was supposed he would put a period to the last remaining branch of the Bourbon family; and place some member of the new dynasty on the Spanish throne:—That the French troops had taken possession of the estates of the church; and that an ambassador from the Ottoman Porte, for Paris, laden with presents, had been ordered back by Bonaparte; supposed to have been in consequence of the conclusion of a partition treaty between France, Russia and Austria, for the division of the Turkish empire:—That Russian troops had entered Swedish Finland; and that a French and Danish force was collecting in Holstein to attack Sweden from that quarter; that a large force was preparing in England for the relief of Sweden; but that it was doubted whether the Baltic would be sufficiently clear of ice, in time, to render the assistance effectual; and that the king of Sweden had sued for peace.

PHILADELPHIA, *April* 28.

Dreadful Conflagration.

The sloop Poplar, arrived at this port last week from Grenada, brings a Grenada paper to the 30th ult. which contains an account of a most dreadful FIRE at Port-Spain, Trinidad, on the 24th March, nearly the whole of which place was destroyed, leaving the inhabitants in a most distressed situation, threatened as they are with famine. On this occasion, governor Hislop issued a proclamation, bearing date the 25th, the next day after the fire, opening the whole of the ports in the island for the introduction of provisions and lumber for four months, with permission to export any of the productions of the island. Martial law was also declared, and the suffering inhabitants, bearing arms, to be furnished with rations in the same proportion as his Britannick majesty's troops. Vessels had been dispatched to the different islands for supplies of provisions and lumber.

Capt. Green, arrived at New-York from Havana, informs, that on the 12th inst. as they were coming out, he saw a British ship and a brig about ten miles to leeward of Havana, commence a quick and heavy fire, which he heard an hour and a half——supposed to be an attack on the Spanish gun boats, which were coming up with a convoy of droggers, loaded, from Mariel for Havana, as they were to sail

that day. We further learnt that a Britsh frigate or sloop of war was lost at Cabanas, some time before the Cuba sailed. It was said she was set on fire before the crew left her, but not destroyed; her total loss was afterwards completed by the Spaniards. Her crew saved by a British brig.

Captain Dony, from Falmouth, Jamaica, arrived at New-York, informs, that provisions of all kinds were very high and scarce in Jamaica. Flour at Kingston, was 25 dollars per barrel. An embargo was momently expected to be laid on all American vessels.

Communication from Washington, to the Editor of the United States' Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, April 20.

The senate have postponed till next session the bill to alter and establish certain post roads,

The President has received a letter from the collector in the northern part of Vermont, stating that the supplementary embargo law cannot be executed in that state; and that the people will, in spite of the law export their produce to Canada. It is said to be in contemplation to direct the executive of Vermont to order out the militia.

TO THE PUBLIC.

It has been with extreme unwillingness that I have yielded to the unpleasant necessity of appearing before the public. Such an appeal will always be resorted to reluctantly by the man content with the situation in which he is placed, and prefering in silence the peaceful occupations of industry to the uncertain and agitated pursuits of ambition and intrigue.—The extraordinary course pursued by general Wilkinson before the court of enquiry, instituted as it is said, for the trial of this officer, calls upon me in justice to myself and to my friends to ask a suspension of the public opinion for a short time, till it will be in my power to lay before them, in one perspicuous view, a statement of testimony and facts relative to him, that shall leave no doubt as to his criminality, and will sufficiently account for his recent mode of proceeding. Gen. Wilknson well knows that the testimony submitted against him in the house of Representatives, under a resolution of that body, cannot be rebutted. He is conscious of the truth of every word of it. It is therefore not wonderful that instead of meeting and attempting to refute that testimony he should attempt by every means in his power to divert the public attention from himself, and fix it upon others. He knows too that the disgrace and shame which await him can only be delayed or resisted by endeavoring to stigmatize and destroy the character of those who have been called upon to testify against him.—Hence the novel mode of defence he has pursued of criminating others instead of attempting to exculpate himself from the high charges exhibited against him.

Before I left Washington, and before I obtained leave of absence for the remainder of the session, I had seen unmoved gen. Wilkinson's two pompous addresses to the court of enquiry, containing against me charges of forgery, perjury and treason, with no other sentiments than contempt as he knew the whole to be without foundation, and utterly incapable of being substantiated. I was in Philadelphia, about to sail for New Orleans, where I saw in a paper of that city extracts said to be taken from the testimony of general Smith, delivered before the grand jury, and received information that gen. Wilkinson had intimated the particular case upon which he intended to rest his charge of perjury. That it related to some conduct of mine in 1795, as consignee of the brig Grand Sachem. The circumstances of this transaction, among a multiplicity of other mercantile concerns, had escaped my recollection, and I am yet at a loss to conceive why that case is particularly referred to. However I have here and at New-Orleans all the papers necessary to explain satisfactorily my conduct in relation to every part of it, from its commencement in New-Orleans to the trial of this vessel in Charleston, and in it as in every transaction of my life I challenge investigation. I defy gen. Wilkinson and his myrmidons to cover me for a moment in the shadow of criminal or dishonorable intentions.

It has been the practice since the establishment of this court of enquiry, for some person, gen. Wilkinson I presume, to publish garbled and detached extracts of the testimony delivered before them. Mr. Spence found it necessary to deny in the public prints what had been given to the world as his testimony, and gen. Smith has declared that the testimony published as his is totally incorrect, and not in fact such as he delivered before the court. I have made a a very considerable sacrifice by returning to Washington for the purpose of enquiring into the correctness of the extracts published as the testimony of gen. Smith and of refuting any charge that might have been made against me supported by the least appearance of plausability; but I find the extracts are totally incorrect, and no charge but in the form of an inuendo. I have therefore only to request of my friends for whose good opinion I have the most sacred regard, that whilst gen. Wilkinson is carrying on an exparte trial of me before the court of enquiry instead of defending himself, they will rest perfectly satisfied that I shall sustain no possible injury, and that I regret indeed that it was ever my misfortune to be placed in a situation to become perhaps better acquainted than any other man now in the U. S. with gen. Wilkinson's transactions and connexions with the Spaniards, under the disclosure and proof of which he must sink. Yet it has so happened, and the consequence is unavoidable.

DANIEL CLARK.

THE BATTLE OF JENA.

The following extract from a work published by the duke Eugene of Wirtemberg, furnishes a melancholy proof of the want of foresight which existed in the councils of his Prussian majesty. When we read these details, we cannot but think there was as much blindness in the councils of that prince as there was boldness in the attempt of Bonaparte. The presumption, the same desire to have exclusively the honors of the campaign, and the advantages of victory, had, one year before the fall of Prussia, produced that of the Austrian monarchy. The Prussian generals reproached gen. Mack with having advanced too far into Germany, and with displaying too much obstinacy in maintaining his first positions. Who would have foreseen, after the memorable example which they have had before their eyes, after the knowledge which they had acquired of the prompt, vigorous, and unexpected manner in which Bonaparte was accustomed to attack, of the care which he always took to be superior, both by the number of his troops and the rapidity of his motions, that these great tactitians would, at the outset of the campaign, see their army beat, cut off, and turned in every direction There can be no doubt but that there were traitors, but it is still impossible to conceive how a monarchy, created by so many victories, could be destroyed by a single shock, and an army which had long been considered the best in Europe, could be beat and dispersed in a few hours. All the Prussian generals who survived the destruction of the monarchy have published memoirs, the subject of which seem to be rather to blame their superiors, and companions in arms, than to vindicate their own conduct. The duke Eugene of Wirtemberg, who commanded the army of reserve, is, perhaps, of all the Prussian commanders, the one who had been censured with the greatest severity; that prince, therefore, felt himsef compelled to publish a statement which he had composed in his retreat.—Among details, purely military, which can only be intelligible to professional men, he has made some reflections which throw a little light upon the almost incomprehensible causes of the disasters which, in a few days, overwhelmed one of the most powerful of the European states. He says,

"The political conduct of Prussia contributed more to its ruin than its military faults.—The cabinet, without any fixed plan, wavering according to events. Placed between France, Russia and Austria, it was necessary to take a decisive part, and not to indulge in the idle hope of preserving its neutrality. I do not pretend to say which side Prussia ought to have taken, but I maintain that she ought to have adopted one or other. To avoid the embarrassment of a choice, they began their career before the Russians were at hand to support their operations. I had a long conversation on this subject with a man who enjoyed great influence; I asked him what Prussia could hope, single handed, against an enemy so formidable and so accustomed to conquer? This personage told me, that the first object of the cabinet was to convince the French that there was no coalition. France did not suffer herself to be persuaded, and answered to all the assertions of the manifesto upon the subject only by derision, as might have been expected. But at last, a war was resolved upon, it was necessary it should be defensive in its commencement; it was necessary that the main body of the army should occupy the Saal, and the reserve should occupy the Elbe. Every one who knew the duke of Brunswick latterly, could not doubt that that would be the plan which he would adopt; but alas! did he not think it possible that the French could attack him before he had completed his dispositions. Several persons of my acquaintance endeavored, but in vain, to open his eyes upon this supject. This obstinacy on the part of the duke of Brunswick is more inexplicable to me, as he had upon all occasion said to me, "It is necessary to be in a situation to attempt something against such an enemy, half measures will not do, there must be a grand whole."

Nevertheless war was suddenly declared, and the duke Eugene of Wirtemburg, was ordered to form an army of reserve, of 18 battalions and 28 squadrons. He was ordered to advance upon Halle, and afterwards upon Merseburgh, and afterwards to join the army of the king, who, to avoid being turned, had taken the resolution to bring on a decisive action. It is proper to observe, that the duke could not form a junction before the 18th, and on the 14th the battle was fought. The prince who was on his march, heard the sound of cannon during the whole of that day, and his officers of artillery, who considered themselves as very experienced, declared, that the sound became more and more distant, and consequently that the Prussians were victorious. The 15th and 16th passed without the duke receiving any intelligence either from the king or his generals. The fugitives only brought extraordinary reports. The duke however, wishing to procure some information, sent out large detachments of cavalry, who brought him in some Frenchmen who formed the advanced corps of their army; but says the duke, "these prisoners, according to the uniform custom of Frenchmen, would not say any thing however repeatedly urged." In this state of uncertainty, the duke of Wirtemburg marched, as it may be said, in hazard, when on the 17th of October, in the morning, a Saxon officer informed him of the complete route of prince Hohenlohe, and gen. Ruchel. They reckoned so certainly upon victory, that no provision was made for retreat. The duke thus left to himself, thought the wisest thing he could do would be to retreat from Halle, where he then was to Magdeburgh, where he hoped to meet the king with the wreck of his army; but he had scarcely commenced his march, when he was attacked with impetuosity, by the division of gen. Dupont, and afterwards by the corps of gen. Bernadotte. Victory declared, as at Jena, for the French. The duke, with what he could collect of his army, passed the Elbe at Rossian, and reached Magdeburgh on the 19th October. He concludes his memoirs in these woads:

"After thirty-two years of faithful service under three monarchs, after being honored with the particular kindness of the great Frederick, and being treated as a friend by the present king, am I accused of being the chief cause of the ruin of the Prussian monarchy.—Ought I then to bear the blame of faults which I did commit but which *I was ordered to commit?* Is it not doubly painful for me to be under the necessity of bearing imputations, when I can only repel them by failing in the respect which I owe to great persons? My devotion to them is so great, that I cannot resolve, even for my own justification, to denounce to the public their orders and their faults; what good would result for the future from these recriminations and councils. Prussia will never again become what the great king made it.—His genius is fled."

Reece's Medical Guide.

PROPOSALS

By B. B. Hopkins and Co.

No. 170, Market-street, Philadelphia,

FOR PUBLISHING BY SUBSCRIPTION

THE MEDICAL GUIDE,

FOR THE USE OF FAMILIES,

AND YOUNG PRACTITIONERS, OR STUDENTS IN MEDICINE AND SURGERY:

REING

A COMPLETE PRACTICAL SYSTEM

OF

Modern Domestic Medicine:

Exhibiting, in familiar terms, the latest and most important discoveries relative to the prevention, distinction, causes, and cure of diseases, by Medicine and Diet, particularly Consumption of the Lungs, Asthma, Indigestion, Flatulency, Gout, Scrophula, Palsy, Rheumatism, Cancer, Worms, Nervous and Bilious Complaints, the Diseases of Children, &c. &c.

TO WHICH ARE ADDED

A FAMILY DISPENSATORY,

AND A

COPIOUS APPENDIX,

Containing explicit instructions for the ordinary management of Children, and such cases or accidents which require immediate aid, &c.

BY *RICHARD REECE*, M. D.

Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons in London, Author of a Treatise on the Lichen Islandicus in diseases of the Lungs, &c.

Firt American, from the fourth London edition.

The work will consist of one octavo volume, to be printed on fine paper, price $2 50 cents.

The subscriber having contracted with the publishers of the above work for supplying this country, and having engaged a part of the edition for that purpose, will receive subscriptions for the same, on the following terms:

Subscribers for single copies, will be furnished with the work at the publication price, with the additional sum actually paid for carriage to Pittsburgh.

Individuals or companies, who will subscribe for 10 or more copies, will receive them at the subscription price, clear of carriage to that place.

The subscriber engages to have a sufficient number of copies for delivery at his Book and Stationary Store, in 50 days from this date, in good order, taking all risk of transportation upon himself

The money to be punctually paid on the delivery of the work.

To his own recommendation of the usefulness of this work, he will only add an extract from the Critical Review for April 1807, where it is noticed in the following terms:

"It is of importance that every man should be enabled to know something of the laws of life, the nature of diseases, and the most rational modes of cure. For this purpose, Dr. Reece's book is better adapted than any with which we are acquainted; it is more scientific and judicious than the Domestic Medicine of Buchan, which we have no doubt it will entirely supersede.

"Considered in this light, Dr. Reece's *Medical Guide* is a most valuable performance."

DAVID M'KEEHAN.

4th May, 1808.

Just arrived, and for Sale,

AT

T. Cromwell's Commission Store,

50 Kegs first quality pig tail and twist Tobacco,
20 Casks Gunpowder, first quality,
8 Tons of Pig Lead,
And a few Bed Cords, by the dozen.

Approved endorsed notes at 60 and 90 days will be taken in pay

Pittsburgh, *May* 9, 1808.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber having been appointed by the *Insurance Company of North America*, in the city of Philadelphia, their AGENT in and for the town of Pittsburgh and its vicinity, this is to give notice to all persons who are desirous to have their buildings or personal property insured against loss, or damage by fire, that application may be made to the subscriber, who will immediately take a survey of the property to be insured, and afford such assistance, as will accomplish the desired object, with the least possible delay. It is expected that a measure so admirably calculated to give security to property, and at so trifling an expence, will be generally resorted to. Apply to the subscriber at the Office of Discount and Deposit in Pittsburgh.

THOMAS WILSON, *Agent for the Insurance Co. of N. America.*

Pittsburgh, *May* 9, 1808.

A NUMBER OF COMPLETELY FINISHED

COPPER STILLS,

OF different sizes, from 35 to 125 gallons, made of the best Copper, by an excellent workman at the Copper-smith business, are ready for purchasers, who wish to have them immediately, at the Coppersmith and Tinplate-working Shop, in Fourth street, near the jail, and next door to the Commonwealth Printing Office, (formerly John Hamsher's shop,) and now carried on by the widow EVE HAMSHER, where all kinds of COPPER WORK is made in the best and neatest manner, and at the usual low price; likewise a quantity of well manufactured

TIN WARE,

ready for purchasers, at the usual low price.

Purchasers will receive a generous discount for cash paid in hand.

Pittsburgh, *May* 9, 1808.

The following

Tracts of Land

Are offered for Sale, or will be exchanged for property in or near the county of Philadelphia.

In Leets District—Nos. 57, 59, 102.

In Cunningham's District—Nos. 87, 88, 89.

For terms enquire of FREDERICK BEATES, Philadelphia, or of JOHN WAY, Esq. Sewickly Bottom, Allegheny county.

3000 Acres of unseated Land, in Alexander's, Breaden's, and Leet's Districts, to be let on liberal improving leases, from 6 to 8 years. Enquire of the said John Way.

May 7, 1808. tf

TURNING,

In all its branches, oval and round,

IN IVORY, WOOD, OR METAL,

Useful and Ornamental,

EXECUTED on the shortest notice, and the most reasonable terms, in Front-street, near the sign of the Indian Queen, where *Profiles* are taken in the neatest manner and elegantly framed.—Electrical machines made and repaired—also Umbrellas, &c. repaired.

ARNOLD EICHBAUM.

Pittsburgh, Oct. 17, 1807.

Take Notice.

I hereby forwarn all persons from trusting my wife MARTHA LANE, on my account, as I am determined not to pay any of her debts after this date.

JACOB LANE.

May 6, 1808.

By yesterday's Mail.

PHILADELPHIA, *May* 2.

A schooner, from the city of St. Domingo, arrived at Newcastle yesterday. It is said, this vessel has been dispatched hither with an application to our government for permission to receive a supply of provisions for St. Domingo, and that two French officers, bearing this mission, have landed and proceeded to Washington.

The act to authorise the President to suspend the Embargo is a law, approved and signed by Mr. Jefferson.

Dispatches have been received by government from General Armstrong at Paris. It is said, generally, that they are important, but we have been unable to learn any thing particularly respecting them.—*Wash. Fed.*

JOSEPH HARBESON.

At the sign of the STILL, *in Market Street, between Second & Third Streets, just from Philadelphia, has commenced the* Copper and Tin Manufactures, *in Pittsburgh, and has now for Sale, and shall continue to keep a supply of all sizes of Stills demanded,*

STILLS of every size and description,
Copper Boilers for Brewers,
Hatter's Kettles,
Soap Boilers' ditto,
Tea Kettles,
Brass and Copper Wash Kettles, and every other article in the Copper line,
A handsome assortment of Tin Ware.

It being his intention of pursuing the business extensively, he hopes for the patronage of the public, and any orders left shall be punctually fulfilled, and at the most reasonable prices.

Pittsburgh, May 20, 1805.

*** One new Brewing Copper, ready made, containing near 700 gallons.

☞ TIN by the Box, for Sale.

He intends keeping on hand from 50 to 100 Stills, assorted. Any person living at a distance will not meet with a disappointment by sending here for Stills.

Being duly impowered for that purpose, I offer for SALE,

A large Tract of Land,

in Beaver county, on both sides of Racoon creek about three or four miles from the mouth, adjoining to Bryan's mills, and known by the name of Col. Simm's land. A great bargain may be had for good payments, and the title indisyputable. Enquire of CHARLES MORGAN, near the premises, or of the subscriber in Pittsbugh. PRESLEY NEVILL

TURNING,

In all its branches, oval and round,
IN IVORY, WOOD, OR METAL,
Useful and Ornamental,

EXECUTED on the shortest notice, and the most reasonable terms, in Market Street, near Z. Cramer's Book Store, by
ARNOLD EICHBAUM.

N. B. Umbrellas and Parasoles, made and repaired.

Pittsburgh, Oct. 17, 1807.

Nail Manufactory.

THE subscriber informs his friends and the public, that he manufactures and has now on hand

Cut and Hammered Nails

of every description, which he will sell, wholesale and retail, at the usual prices.

He still continues to manufacture *Ropes* of every kind; orders for which will be punctually attended to.

Six Pence per lb. given for sound clean Hemp.

He has to Rent, a convenient two story House. Possession given the 1st April. For particulars enquire of the subscriber at the corner of Third and Liberty Streets.

JOHN IRWIN.

Pittsburgh, March 7, 1808.

JOSEPH DAVIS,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public in general, that he has removed from his late residence in Market Street, to his House in the Public Square, next door to Mr Boyle Irwin's, where he has opened for sale a large and handsome assortment of

Dry Goods, Hardware, Groceries, &c.

which he will sell at his usual low prices for Cash or Country Produce.

Pittsburgh, April 15, 1807.

☞ A generous price will be given for *HEMP.*

All persons indebted to him by bond, note, or book account are earnestly requested to make payment, as it is out of his power to give any further indulgence.

FOR SALE,

A VALUABLE TRACT OF LAND,

Containing 400 acres, situate on the waters of Robinson's Run, in Robinson township, Allegheny county, about five miles from Pittsburgh, adjoining lands of George Cubbage, James Ewing, esq. and others. This tract is handsomely situated, well watered, and must strike the fancy of every person desirous of purchasing either for pleasure or profit. There are thirty acres cleared and under good fence. An indisputable title will be given.—Apply to

JOHN M'DONALD, jr.

Pittsburgh, *April* 19, 1808.

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE,
BLANK CHECKS,
Elegantly printed, on good paper.

TO BE LET,

A Two story Brick House and Kitchen, In Second, between Market and Wood Streets. There are five commodious rooms in the house, and one in the kitchen, well finished. There are good cellars under both house and kitchen.

Also to be Let, for one or more years, A small two story *Brick House*, in Second, between Wood and Smithfield Streets.—For terms apply to

JAMES MORRISON.

Pittsburgh, Feb. 9, 1808.

FOR SALE,

A Donation Tract of Land situate in Butler county in the First Donation District, and numbered 203—containing 200 acres. The terms of sale will be made known by applying to H. HASLET.

Pittsburgh, 17th Nov. 1806.

FOR SALE.

A Grist Mill, Distillery and two hundred acres of good Land, situate in Butler county, on Rough run and Buffaloe creek, six miles from Freeport and the Allegheny river. On the above land is a comfortable dwelling house, and several acres of land cleared, under good fence, and is considered very valuable on account of its having a never failing stream, and near navigable water.

One hundred and twenty acres of rich land, with a Sawmill equal, if not superior, to any in Butler county, four miles from Butler town, and on the state road, with a good dwelling house and several acres of cleared land, the rest well timbered.

Two hundred acres of choice upland and creek bottom, on Big Conequenessing creek, 4 miles from Butler, with two houses and a barn, and on which there is 16 acres of land cleared and under good fence, and is considered very valuable on account of it being so convenient to the town, and the local situation for the erection of mills, &c.

Two hundred acres of land within two miles of Butler town, on which there is a tanyard and distillery in full operation.

Two tracts of first rate land three miles from Butler, containing 200 acres each, on which is erected good dwelling houses, and several acres of land cleared and under good fence.

One two story log house 26 feet by 30, in the town of Butler, situate on the public square opposite the Court-House, the lot has a very extensive front sufficient for other buildings; also two out-lots near the town, containing 6 or 7 acres, well watered.

Two tracts of Donation Land, containing 200 acres, of superior quality, near French creek, with a never failing stream of water running through the same, well timbered. There are a number of sugar trees on these tracts.

Indisputable titles will be given for the above described property, and terms made known by applying to the subscriber opposite the Market House, Pittsburgh.

JOSEPH DAVIS.

March 1, 1808.

N. B. Two Brick Houses in Pittsburgh, near the Diamond, for sale, and six Log and Brick Houses to let, and posseession given the first of April next. All persons indebted are desired to come forward and make immediate payment, as no longer indulgence will be given. HEMP wanted, for which 6 cents per lb. will be given.

To be Rented.

And possession given the 1st of April next,

Two new Log Houses,

In Penn Street, between St. Clair Street and Cecil's alley. There are in each house, two rooms on the first floor, and two on the second, with a well lighted garret, and a good cellar. The situation is pleasant, being so convenient to the Allegheny river.

Also to be let forever, twenty-seven feet of ground adjoining the above mentioned houses, on the same street. For terms apply to the proprietors.

GEORGE M'GUNNEGLE.
PHILIP GILLAND.

Pittsburgh, February 27, 1808. tf.

FOR SALE.

By the subscriber, an assortment of

LEATHER,

Consisting of *Soal, Upper, Calf skins, Skirting, Hogs'* and *Sheep skins*, &c.

WM. GORMLY.

Pittsburgh, March 14th, 1808.

M'CANDLESS & COCHRAN

BEG leave to inform their friends and the public, that they are now opening, (in addition to their stock on hand) in *Market Street*, between Third and Fourth streets, next door to Mr. Riddle's, a handsome and general assortment of

MERCHANDIZE,

suitable for the present and approaching season, which they will sell at the most reduced prices for Cash or approved Country Produce.

Pittsburgh, March 16, 1808.

THE subscriber offers For Sale,

A TRACT OF LAND,

On Girty's Run, containing two hundred acres, about 6 miles from Pittsburgh, in a fine settlement; on which there is a good two story log House, a Barn, about forty acres cleared and under good fence, and a good sugar camp.

For terms apply to Henry Haslet, Esq. Mr. Baltzer Good, on the Franklin road, or to Mr. John Ferree at the office of the subscriber.

JOHN WILKINS, jr.

Pittsburgh, 1st Feb. 1808.

WANTED,

At the *New Glass Works*, in Pittsburgh,

POT & PEARL ASHES,

For which a liberal Price will be given.

Also, Cash will be given for good clean WOOD ASHES,

at the rate of 12 1-2 cents per bushel.

March 7, 1808.

N. B. Three cents per pound will be given for broken Flint Glass, at the above Works.

Green Tree Tavern

FOR SALE,

And possession given any time after the first day of April next.

THE situation is eligible, being a corner Lot on the Diamond and Erie Street, in the Town of Mercer, through which the county road from Pittsburgh passes—A four acre lot may be had with the above. Also, two small surveys in the vicinity of the above, to be disposed of, for which country produce will be taken. Likewise, a Tract of four hundred acres, one half rich bottom, which can be watered at any season, and each of the above tracts has one or more sugar camps and small improvements. For terms enquire of

JOHN D. LITTLEFORD.

Pittsburgh, February 11, 1808.

HARPER & WILKINSON,

Have removed to the corner of Market and Third Streets, to the Store lately occupied by *M'Candless and Cochran*, where they have opened an extensive assortment of

Hardware, and Dry Goods

suitable for the approaching season, all of which they will dispose of on the most reasonable terms for Cash or Country Produce.

Pittsburgh, April 1, 1808.

WANTED,

30 or 40 good Saddle Horses. Apply as above.

THIS DAY IS PUBLISHED,
(Price single one dollar—9 dollars per dozen).
By ZADOK CRAMER,
The Sixth Edition of

THE NAVIGATOR:

Containing directions for navigating the Monongahela, Allegheny, Ohio and Mississippi rivers:

With a Geographical account of the countries through which they run.

To which is added an Appendix,

Containing an account of Louisiana and of the Missouri and Columbia rivers, as traversed by Captains Clark and Lewis.

With accurate Maps of the Ohio and Mississippi.

☞ Merchants and others who may want a supply of these books, will do well to forward their orders soon; as a good part of the edition is already engaged.

Pittsburgh, April 4, 1808.

P. S. Expected daily, a large supply of *School Books*. I hope the ladies and all good girls and boys, will not forget to fetch me all the clean linen and cotton rags they possibly can.—Save the smallest pieces, and put them in a rag bag—save them from the fire and the ash heap. It is both honorable and profitable to save rags, for our country wants them.

☞ Subscriptions received for *Mansfield's Map of the State of Ohio*, now printing in Cincinnati.

*** An elegant *Terrestrial Globe*, for sale, as above.

Blank Mortgages,
Handsomely printed, on good paper,
For Sale at this Office.

FOR SALE,

THE FOLLOWING LANDS, &c.

IN the town of Allegheny, opposite Pittsburgh, town lots No. 39 and 87. Out lots No. 184 and 239, containing ten acres each.

100 acres of land about twelve miles from Pittsburgh, and about 2 miles off from the Franklin road from Dixon's tavern.

207 acres and 87 perches, about fourteen miles up the Allegheny river from Pittsburgh, and about one mile back from said river.

A town lot in the town of New Castle, No. 4, situate on the diamond of the public square, whereon is erected a new two story log house; also a new store house, a good kitchen, stables, a draw well with excellent water, &c. being built for a tavern and kept as such, being the first rate tavern in said town.

First donation district, Beaver county, No. 11,—500 acres. Butler county, No. 169,—200 acres.

Second donation district, Butler county, No. 429,—200 acres. Mercer county, No. 1946—200 acres. No. 1921, one equal half or moiety of 200 acres.

Fifth donation district, Venango county, No. 1004,—200 acres.

Sixth donation district, Crawford county, No. 1203—200 acres.

Seventh donation district, Crawford county, No. 1345 and 1395,—200 acres each.

Eighth donation district, Crawford county, No. 1541 and 1721,—200 acres each.

Town of Erie, town lots No. 1925 and 2059.

Town of Montgomery, in Harrison county, state of Virginia, town lots No. 324, 1244, 1415 and 2316.

Any person inclining to purchase any of the above property, may know the terms of sale by applying to James Semple, Esq. or to the subscriber, living about three miles from Pittsburgh, on the east side of the Allegheny river.

BERNARD HUBLEY.

March 15, 1808.

JUST RECEIVED,
From Philadelphia, and for Sale, by
DAVID M'KEEHAN, Pittsburgh,

MARSHALL'S
LIFE OF WASHINGTON,

In 5 vols. octavo, *elegantly bound* in calf, gilt, with a *superb Portrait of the General*, and a variety of *Maps*, in an extra quarto vol.

THIS truly interesting and invaluable work, has received the unequivocal approbation of the first literary characters in Europe and America.—"It has been hailed," says an English reviewer, "as an acquisition to STANDARD LITERATURE; as deserving a place by the side of Robertson's Charles V. and as unrivalled in the authenticity of its materials, by any work in the entire compass of History and Biography."

The plan of the work, which combines the biography of Washington with a history of the times in which he lived, is modelled after writers of established celebrity. A variety of authors might be quoted in support of the assertion,—let those of Robertson and Roscoe suffice; names deservedly dear to the lovers of literature.

April 11, 1808.

"WHICH MIGHT APPAL THE DEVIL!"

A SKETCH OF THE TRIAL
OF
EDWARD DONNELLY,

AT Carlisle, at the November Court of Oyer and Terminer, of 1807, for the murder of his WIFE, CATHARINE DONNELLY, on the 9th of August, 1807, at Eastpensborough township, Cumberland county, and afterwards *consuming her body by* FIRE. To which is added, *a short Account of his Life;*

And the Opinion at large, which was given on the motion in arrest of judgment—

Just received, and for SALE at
DAVID M'KEEHAN'S
Book & Stationary Store, Pittsburgh.

Also, *His Confession*, taken at his own request, in the prison, on the 4th of February last; with a short account of his *Execution*, which took place on the 8th of February.

April 19, 1808.

LANDS FOR SALE.

A TRACT of LAND situate in the state of Ohio, in third range, fifth township and second section, containing six hundred and forty acres.

One tract of Land situate in Randolph county, state of Virginia, on the north east side of Cheat river, adjoining lands of Joseph Watson and others, containing one thousand acres.

In the town of New-Lisbon, Columbiana county, state of Ohio, two Lots, Nos. 10 and 11, situate on Market street, with a house and stable erected thereon, and a good well of water.

For a part of the above valuable property, produce will be taken in payment. Any person inclining to purchase may know the terms by applying to JOSEPH M'CLINTOCK, jr. in Pittsburgh.

April 18, 1808. tf.

For Sale at this Office, neatly printed,

Justices Blanks,

Of the latest and best forms, viz.

SUBPOENAS FOR WITNESSES, WARRANTS, SUMMONSES, EXECUTIONS, &c.